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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JULY 1988 — published August 1988

- Utah's July unemployment rate is up two-tenths of a point from the revised June figure—interrupting the 1988 trend of declining unemployment.
- Utah's labor force participation rate has fallen 2.5 points in the past 24 months.
- Services and manufacturing, transportation, communication and public utilities added a combined 13,600 jobs to Utah's economy in 12 months—other industries declined by 3,800.
- UTAH'S JOB DROUGHT MAY BE ENDING—A sampling of new projects promise 7,000 new jobs in next two years.

A TURNING POINT?

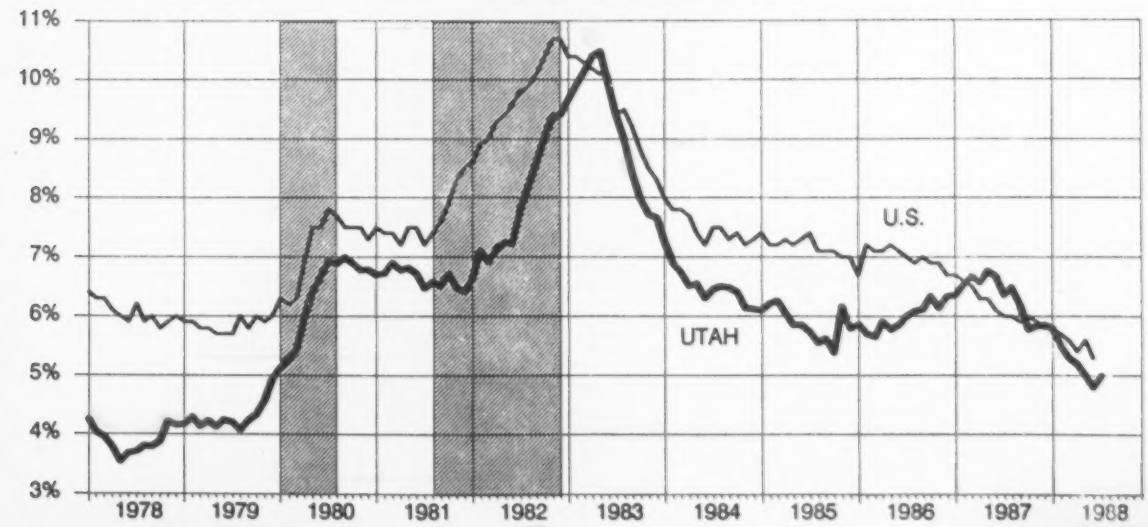
July's 5.0 forecast unemployment rate was two-tenths of a point higher than the revised June rate. This change cannot yet be considered significant. Nevertheless, July is the first month this year that the unemployment rate has not decreased. Moreover, this is only the second time in fourteen months that a month-over increase has occurred. Only time will tell, but perhaps Utah's unemployment rate decline has ended.

Concurrently, the pattern of the past several months in Utah's nonagricultural jobs growth continued in July with a gain of approximately 10,000 jobs from a year ago. This increase is primarily due to more jobs in services

In this issue:

- Unemployment Compensation Softens Unemployment Impacts
- Change in Retail Sales, US & Salt Lake - Ogden MSA, page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1988



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

and manufacturing. These are two of Utah's most important industries, and they are carrying Utah's economic growth with a combined year-over increase of 12,500 jobs. Transportation, communication and public utilities added 1,100 jobs. The remaining sectors either had no growth or actual losses from year-ago levels; their total was minus 3,800 to offset the gains mentioned above.

EXPLAINING THE ANOMOLY

There has been concern during the past year that two principal economic indicators – the unemployment rate and the nonagricultural jobs growth rate – seemingly contradict each other. The question being "How can unemployment continue decreasing when so few new jobs are generated?"

There are two possible reasons for this anomoly. First, the 14,500 new jobs since July 1986 are less than half the amount needed to fill the needs of Utah's growing population. Utah's job growth has been slow for so long that many former job-seekers have ceased looking for work and dropped out of the labor force, or they have left the state. The net out-migration of 22,000 as indicated by Utah's 1985-1987 population estimates supports this observation. Also, Utah's civilian labor force participation rate has dropped nearly 2.5 points in the past 24 months. Thus, the number of Utah's civilian noninstitutional residents not in the labor force has been increasing rapidly. This group has grown 9.5 percent in 24 months, while Utah's total population only increased 1.5 percent in that period.

Second, the official definitions of employment and unemployment may also contribute to the anomoly. Part-time work, even for only a few hours a week, still puts a person in the employed category, even if full-time work is desired and sought. The conclusion to this brief economics lesson may be that Utah's present economic situation demonstrates that the unemployment rate, despite its wide-spread use, is not always the most reliable economic indicator.

IS UTAH'S JOB DROUGHT ENDING?

Utah's recent job growth level – nearly 10,000 or 1.5 percent since July 1987 – compares favorably with that of the July'86-July'87 period when only 4,700 jobs (0.7%) were added to the job totals. That's a doubling of job growth this past year. What is ahead? Recent announcements of new projects for Utah offer some promise of more and faster job growth. In late July, Pepcon Inc. announced plans for a new manufacturing facility near Cedar City (150 jobs soon; growing to 300 in two years), and American Metal Foundry is going to Spanish Fork with 600 new jobs. A few weeks ago Western Gear Corp. announced plans to build in the Park City area (200 high-skill jobs). The Jordanelle Dam and highway relocation is under way between Park City and Heber City – by next summer up to 1,500 workers could be on these projects. Also, construction is to begin soon on the Little Dell Reservoir in Parley's Canyon.

In the Price area, construction on various projects – prehistoric museum addition, Environmental Power Corporation's co-generation plant, and CPS's resin processing plant – will provide over 400 jobs. Construction is also progressing on the Regional State Prison near Gunnison with 300 construction jobs – eventually to provide about 2,000 permanent jobs by 1992. And finally, the imminent opening of seven Shopko retail stores along the Wasatch Front providing 1,700 new jobs. This *sampling* of new projects now or soon to be underway indicates some 7,000 new jobs over the next two years. It is not an inclusive list of events occurring across the state, nor does it account for job growth provided by Utah's established employers. But this short list may be indicative of an end to the job drought Utah has experienced in recent years.

Other symptoms of improving economic conditions are a 15-20 percent increase in volume of tourists in Utah so far this year, and an increase in retail sales activity over the past year. These data show the Salt Lake-Ogden Metropolitan Area out-performing metro areas in surrounding Mountain States. (See chart on page 7.)

In summary, indications are that Utah's economic future has turned the corner from the "hard times" of recent years, with a brighter outlook ahead – particularly if the U.S. economic expansion continues.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION SOFTENS

UNEMPLOYMENT IMPACTS IN UTAH

On August 14, 1935, the Congress enacted the Social Security Act, which mandated that each state organize and administer an Unemployment Compensation program to counter effects of unemployment and partially restore purchasing power to those experiencing a period of unemployment. Utah enacted its Employment Security Act in 1937, and began to pay Unemployment Compensation in 1938. At that time eligible unemployed workers received compensation averaging $11.23 per week for an average of 8.6 weeks, a total of $96.58 per person. That year the average weekly wage was $23.69. Thus, the Unemployment Compensation restored 47.4 percent of the lost wages during the period the worker received compensation.

After fifty years (1938-1987) the Utah Unemployment Compensation Fund had paid cumulative compensation of $1,186,436,866 (that's $1.2 billion) to unemployed people. This compensation represented 15,778,081 weeks of unemployment. Dividing this figure by 52 means that 303.4 years of unemployment had occurred among Utah workers eligible to receive Unemployment Compensation.

The payment of Unemployment Compensation remains today a main bulwark against loss of income for workers who lose their jobs through no fault of their own. It is designed to help those who become unemployed sustain themselves and their families temporarily until their jobs are restored or until they find other employment. Employers recognize the importance of assisting the unemployed during down periods. They are interested in keeping skilled workers available for re-employment when economic conditions improve.

Also, business establishments in all sectors of economic activity are direct beneficiaries of the circulation and recirculation of dollars which restore purchasing power to recipients of Unemployment Compensation. These dollars are "high velocity" dollars. That is, they move rapidly into the local marketplaces to meet the displaced worker's nondeferable expenses for food, shelter,

clothing, and other vital services. Various estimates indicate that money is respent, or turned over, from as low as three to as high as seven times as it circulates through the different economic sectors.

The effects of the payment of Unemployment Compensation are counteractive to recession periods. That is, as recessions occur and unemployment rises, the volume of Unemployment Compensation increases to help offset the loss of income and purchasing power among the unemployed. When economic conditions improve and people are re-employed and the number of unemployed decreases, the volume of Unemployment Compensation declines.

The reason unemployment is so effective in countering economic declines is that the payments go immediately to workers whose incomes have been interrupted. Even though the worker has lost a job, there is not a total loss of purchasing power. Additionally, because the worker continues to purchase necessary goods and services with Unemployment Compensation dollars, unemployment and accompanying loss of income do not "mushroom" and cause additional workers to lose their jobs too.

Unemployment Compensation is therefore an **Economic Stabilizer**, helping to counter and soften the impacts of unemployment caused by recession, or other reasons not the fault of the worker who loses a job.

The value of Utah's Unemployment Compensation program in helping to offset the effects of lost jobs is described below. During 1987, there were 42,197 unemployed individuals who were recipients of Unemployment Compensation. The average duration of unemployment for those receiving compensation was 14.0 weeks. Weekly compensation checks ranged from $13 to $201 depending upon wages previously earned by the unemployed individuals. The average weekly compensation was $153.71. Thus, the average recipient of Unemployment Compensation received $2,151.94 in 1987. The average weekly wage in 1987 was $346.72, therefore, the Unemployment Compensation represented 44.3 percent of lost wages during the period the unemployed worker received them. During the 50-year period of its existence the average weekly Unemployment Compensation has ranged from a low 34.6 percent in 1956, to high of 56.9 percent in 1945, of the lost purchasing power (or average weekly wage).

Total Unemployment Compensation paid to unemployed Utahns in 1987 was $90.7 million. This amount exceeded the total nonagricultural wages paid in 19 of Utah's counties. The $90.7 million in Unemployment Compensation was exceeded by total 1987 payrolls of only 13 firms, including both public and private

employers, in Utah. It was 1.5 times the total payroll of the largest city in the State. It was also 1.4 times larger than the total payroll of the State's largest food store operation, and 1.9 times larger than the total payroll of one of the major state universities in Utah. It was nearly equivalent to the total payrolls of all U.S. post offices in the state.

The $90.7 million of Unemployment Compensation payments were "high velocity" dollars. Assuming the dollars are re-spent, or turned over, three to seven times in the economic sectors of Utah, the total impact on Utah's economic activities by those Unemployment Compensation payments amounted to $272 million to $635 million. The economic impact of not providing 1975's Unemployment Compensation in Utah, would have been equivalent to losing the payroll of one of Utah's largest public school districts, or greater than loss of the payroll of the largest airline servicing the Salt Lake International Airport.

Another way of considering the economic impact of Utah's 1987 Unemployment Compensation payments is to relate them to equivalent jobs. The $90.7 million of Unemployment Compensation paid in 1987 is equivalent to the total wages paid to 5,031 nonagricultural workers receiving Utah's average monthly nonagricultural wage of $1,501. In other words, the equivalent job-producing value of Unemployment Compensation payments would have ranked 7th among the largest employers in Utah in 1987. It would have ranked 3rd among the largest private sector employers. The equivalent job impact of "removing" Unemployment Compensation payments would have been like losing 1.2 times the employment provided by one of Utah's major defense installations; or almost as many jobs as provided by one of the State's largest school districts; or 1.3 times the combined employment of all U.S. post offices in Utah.

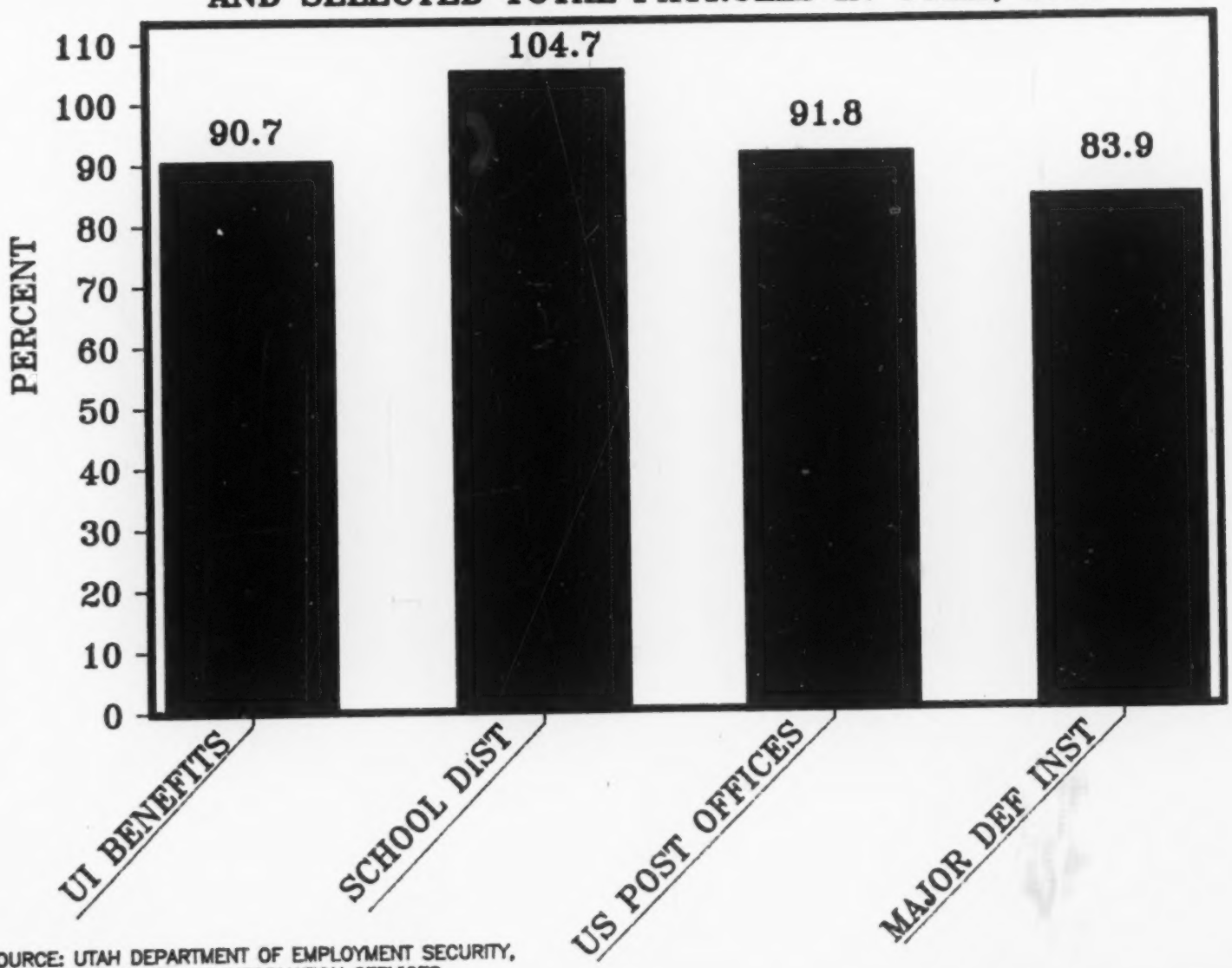
Without the payment of Unemployment Compensation to unemployed workers in Utah, the impacts of lost jobs and payrolls would be far more severe. Not only would those who have lost jobs be in worse condition, but those business establishments who are beneficiaries of the expenditure of those "high velocity" Unemployment Compensation dollars would also be hurt or affected.

FIFTY YEARS UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION IN UTAH
1938 TO 1987

YEAR	TOTAL WEEKS COMPENSATED	UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TOTAL PAID	UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AVERAGE WEEKLY	AVERAGE WEEKLY NON-AG WAGE	% AVG. WKLY UC BENEFIT IS OF AVG. WKLY NON-AG WAGE
1938	219,189	$2,461,000	$ 11.23	$ 23.69	47.4
1939	165,230	1,694,000	10.27	24.13	42.6
1940	155,429	1,665,000	10.72	24.42	43.9
1941	123,910	1,464,000	11.83	26.60	44.5
1942	71,426	992,000	13.95	34.43	40.5
1943	6,222	99,000	16.00	40.15	39.9
1944	10,712	198,000	18.56	39.27	47.3
1945	19,959	445,000	22.29	39.17	56.9
1946	176,641	4,056,000	22.99	41.37	55.6
1947	109.185	2,436,000	22.34	46.15	48.4
1948	121,756	2,764,000	22.66	50.83	44.6
1949	217,272	5,194,000	23.29	52.48	44.4
1950	211,773	4,881,331	23.05	55.42	41.6
1951	103,139	2,362,691	22.91	60.63	37.8
1952	127,515	3,089,384	24.23	63.58	38.1
1953	127,736	3,145,455	24.62	66.35	37.1
1954	248,095	6,120,522	24.67	66.22	37.3
1955	167,155	4,062,174	24.30	70.03	34.7
1956	151,871	3,879,761	25.55	73.89	34.6
1957	180,557	5,027,355	27.84	78.17	35.6
1958	311,466	9,422,999	30.25	80.21	37.7
1959	231,222	7,150,694	30.93	83.25	37.2
1960	251,900	9,198,977	32.55	85.58	38.0
1961	290,275	9,541,418	32.88	89.51	36.7
1962	255,449	8,684,754	34.00	92.62	36.7
1963	297,452	10,532,311	35.41	94.25	37.6
1964	343,375	12,879,827	37.51	97.11	38.6
1965	330,712	12,413,586	37.54	99.20	37.8
1966	239,529	9,069,340	37.86	101.45	37.3
1967	271,485	10,733,709	39.54	102.66	38.5
1968	255,297	10,097,830	39.55	107.48	36.8
1969	247,816	10,021,833	40.44	112.80	35.9
1970	306,958	13,006,373	42.37	119.19	35.5
1971	346,099	15,792,839	45.63	125.03	36.5
1972	332,451	17,932,100	53.94	134.28	40.2
1973	327,311	18,737,856	57.25	143.35	39.9
1974	400,759	24,836,327	61.97	155.14	39.9
1975	660,674	45,103,303	68.27	168.77	40.5
1976	544,095	39,832,908	73.21	182.72	40.1
1977	485,457	38,283,210	78.86	196.92	40.0
1978	405,353	35,316,282	87.12	210.41	41.4
1979	455,557	42,945,542	94.27	230.40	40.9
1980	651,499	68,085,373	104.51	255.58	40.9
1981	687,965	77,777,684	113.05	283.51	39.9
1982	1,016,410	129,969,643	127.87	299.56	42.7
1983	797,561	102,967,351	129.10	310.09	41.6
1984	499,361	66,325,094	132.82	322.66	41.2
1985	580,265	83,858,165	144.52	332.56	43.5
1986	649,460	99,178,073	152.71	337.87	45.2
1987	590,096	90,701,792	153.71	346.72	44.3
TOTAL	15,778,081	$1,186,436,866	$51.06	$125.56	40.7

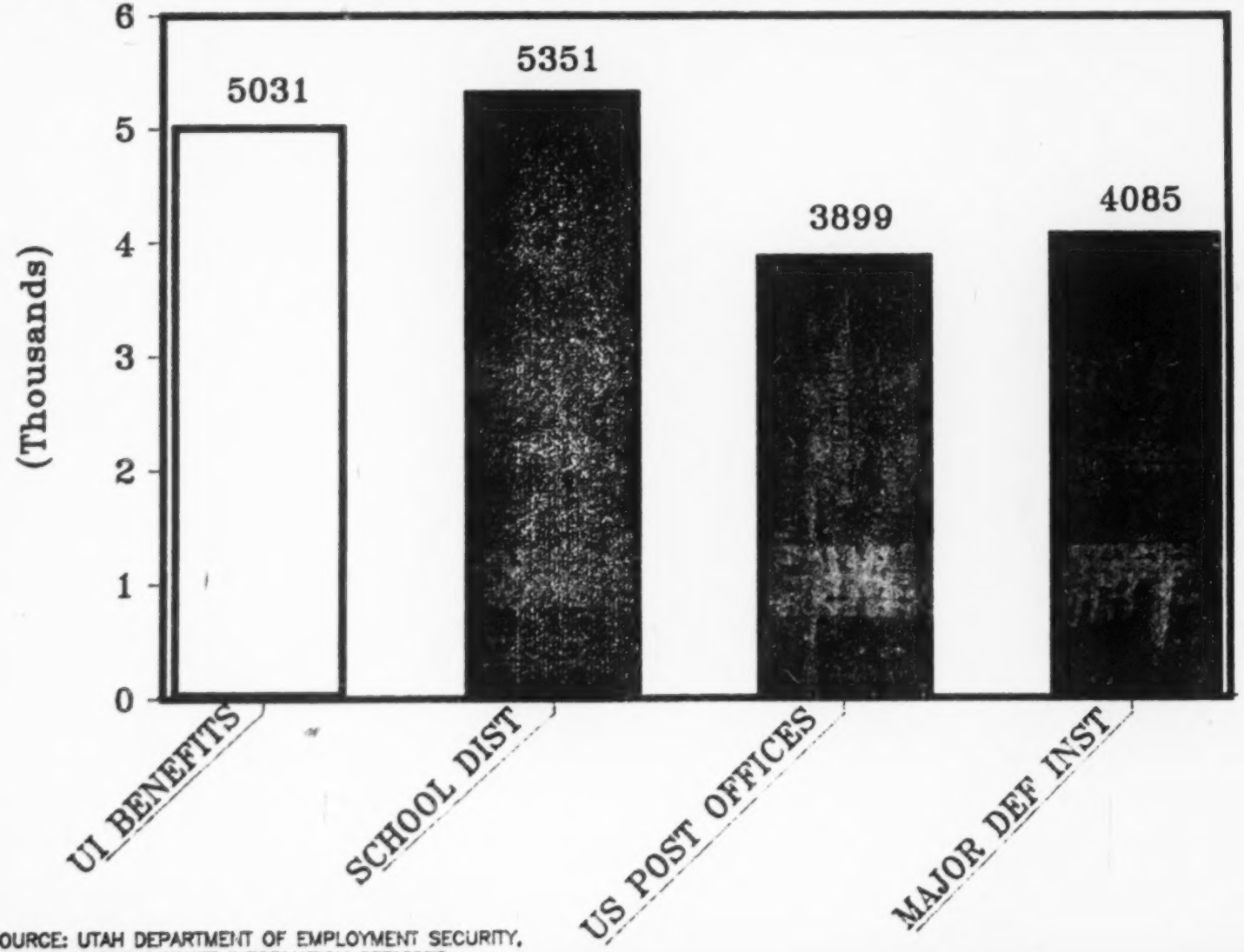
SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) services.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS AND SELECTED TOTAL PAYROLLS IN UTAH, 1987



SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

EQUIVALENT EMPLOYMENT IMPACT OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS ON UTAH–1987



SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	July 1988(f)	July 1987	% Change	June 1988(p)	June 1987	% Change	May 1988(r)	May 1987	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	738,900	751,500	-1.7	746,600	767,700	-2.7	749,100	763,300	—1.9
Employed Persons	703,200	705,400	—0.3	711,400	717,800	0.9	712,700	713,200	—0.1
Unemployed	35,800	46,100	—22.3	35,300	50,000	—29.4	36,400	50,100	—27.3
Percent of Labor Force	4.8	6.1	—	4.7	6.5	—	4.9	6.6	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	5.0	6.4	—	4.8	6.7	—	5.0	6.8	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	July 1988(f)	July 1987	% Change	June 1988(p)	June 1987	% Change	May 1988(r)	May 1987	% Change
Total	644.4	634.6	1.5	653.2	642.8	1.6	649.8	639.9	1.5
Mining	7.7	7.9	—2.5	7.9	8.1	—2.5	8.1	8.1	0.0
Metal Mining	2.6	2.8	—7.1	2.7	2.8	—3.6	3.0	2.8	7.1
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.4	2.5	—4.0	2.5	2.6	—3.8	2.4	2.6	—7.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.7	0.0
Contract Construction	25.0	28.5	—12.3	24.7	28.2	—12.4	23.7	27.5	—13.8
Manufacturing	97.2	92.9	4.6	96.7	92.3	4.8	95.9	91.3	5.0
Durable Goods	64.9	62.8	3.3	64.9	62.7	3.5	64.6	61.8	4.5
Primary Metals	5.1	3.2	59.4	5.1	3.0	70.0	5.1	2.9	75.9
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	18.0	18.2	—1.1	18.1	18.3	—1.1	18.2	18.3	—0.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.5	8.3	2.4	8.4	8.2	2.4	8.4	8.1	3.7
Transportation Equipment	16.3	15.8	3.2	16.4	15.9	3.1	16.3	15.5	5.2
Other Durable Goods	17.0	17.3	—1.7	16.9	17.2	—1.7	16.6	17.0	—2.4
Non-Durable Goods	32.3	30.1	7.3	31.8	29.6	7.4	31.3	29.5	6.1
Food & Kindred Products	10.9	10.7	1.9	10.6	10.4	1.9	10.3	10.2	1.0
Textile & Apparel Products	6.0	5.4	11.1	6.0	5.4	11.1	5.9	5.5	7.3
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.9	3.5	11.4	3.9	3.5	11.4	3.8	3.4	11.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	11.5	10.5	9.5	11.3	10.3	9.7	11.3	10.4	8.7
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	38.9	37.8	2.9	38.7	37.6	2.9	38.5	37.5	2.7
Railroad Transportation	2.7	3.0	—13.3	2.6	3.0	—13.3	2.6	3.0	—13.3
Other Transportation	21.7	19.6	10.7	21.5	19.4	10.8	21.2	19.1	11.0
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.6	15.2	—3.9	14.6	15.2	—3.9	14.7	15.3	—3.9
Trade	152.2	152.0	—0.1	153.0	152.8	0.1	151.6	151.5	0.1
Wholesale Trade	34.7	34.8	—0.3	34.7	34.8	—0.3	34.5	34.8	—0.9
Retail Trade	117.6	117.2	0.3	118.3	117.9	0.3	117.1	116.7	0.3
Building Materials	4.6	5.2	—11.5	4.9	5.5	—10.9	4.9	5.5	—10.9
Food Stores	21.7	21.6	0.5	21.7	21.6	0.5	21.6	21.4	0.9
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	13.8	13.9	—0.7	13.8	13.9	—0.7	13.7	13.7	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	39.0	38.7	0.8	39.2	38.9	0.8	38.4	38.1	0.8
Other Retail	38.5	37.8	1.9	38.7	38.0	1.8	38.5	38.0	1.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.5	34.5	0.0	34.2	33.9	0.9	33.9	33.6	0.9
Services	158.8	148.6	5.5	155.4	146.9	5.8	152.5	144.7	5.4
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.5	10.5	0.0	10.4	10.4	0.0	10.0	9.9	1.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	60.2	54.7	10.1	59.7	53.8	11.0	57.9	52.8	9.7
Medical & Other Health Services	41.4	40.1	3.2	41.1	39.8	3.3	40.8	39.8	2.5
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	31.2	30.2	3.3	30.7	29.7	3.4	—30.5	29.4	3.7
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	11.7	11.2	4.5	11.7	11.2	4.5	11.4	10.9	4.6
Agricultural Services	1.8	2.0	—10.0	1.8	2.0	—10.0	1.9	2.0	—5.0
Government	132.1	132.4	—0.2	142.6	148.0	—0.3	145.6	145.8	—0.1
Federal Government	39.5	39.8	—0.8	39.7	40.0	—0.7	39.9	40.4	—1.2
U.S. Federal Defense	21.4	22.3	4.0	21.6	22.5	—4.0	21.7	22.6	—4.0
Other Federal Government	18.1	17.5	3.4	18.1	17.5	3.4	18.2	17.8	2.2
State Government	35.3	35.5	—0.6	37.4	37.6	—0.5	38.7	39.3	—1.5
State Education	17.8	18.4	—4.3	19.6	20.4	—3.9	21.3	22.0	—3.2
Other State Government	17.7	17.1	3.5	17.8	17.2	3.5	17.4	17.3	0.6
Local Government	57.3	57.2	0.2	65.5	65.4	0.2	67.0	66.1	1.4
Local Education	31.9	31.5	1.3	41.1	40.7	1.0	43.6	42.3	3.1
Other Local Government	25.4	25.7	—1.2	24.4	24.7	—1.2	23.4	23.7	—1.3
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	July '88 (f)	July '87	% Change	June '88 (p)	May '88 (r)	Apr. '88	Mar. '88	Feb. '88	Jan. '88	Dec. '87	Nov. '87
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,690.0	1,678.1	0.7	1,689.0	1,688.0	1,687.0	1,686.0	1,685.0	1,684.0	1,683.0	1,682.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,093.8	1,086.0	0.7	1,093.1	1,092.5	1,091.8	1,091.0	1,090.5	1,090.5	1,089.2	1,088.6
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	739.8	752.8	—1.7	751.6	756.8	765.1	769.7	768.7	767.2	756.2	754.1
Participation Rate	67.6	69.3	—	68.8	69.3	70.1	70.5	70.5	70.4	69.4	69.3
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	702.6	704.8	—0.3	715.2	719.0	725.6	729.0	726.5	722.9	711.9	710.1
Employment Ratio[3]	64.2	64.9	—	65.4	65.8	66.5	66.8	66.6	66.3	65.4	65.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	37.2	47.9	—22.3	36.4	37.9	39.5	40.6	42.2	44.3	44.2	44.0
Unemployment Rate	5.0	6.4	—	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.8
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	354.0	333.2	6.2	341.5	335.7	326.7	321.5	321.8	322.7	333.0	334.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	132.2	131.3	0.7	133.4	132.1	132.7	133.0	132.9	136.0	135.5	134.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	649.1	638.9	1.6 —2.6	662.2	659.6	654.9	652.2	647.9	645.4	648.8	646.1
Mining	8.1	8.4	—12.2	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.9	3.1
Contract Construction	23.1	26.3	4.7	23.6	24.1	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.2	25.8	25.4
Manufacturing	97.0	92.6	3.4	97.6	97.4	97.0	96.8	95.3	95.7	96.1	95.3
Durable Goods	64.5	62.4	7.4	65.3	65.5	65.3	65.1	64.5	64.5	64.9	64.4
Nondurable Goods	32.4	30.2	3.0	32.3	31.9	31.6	31.7	30.8	31.2	31.2	30.9
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	38.6	37.5	0.2	39.4	39.2	39.3	38.7	38.5	38.1	38.7	38.6
Trade	152.3	152.0	—0.2	155.1	154.8	154.5	154.4	153.0	152.2	152.3	152.4
Wholesale	34.4	34.4	0.3	35.0	35.1	35.0	34.8	34.7	34.6	34.5	34.6
Retail	117.9	117.6	—0.1	120.1	119.7	119.5	119.5	118.3	117.5	117.8	117.8
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	34.4	34.4	5.5	34.5	34.3	33.9	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.6	33.5
Services	157.4	149.2	—0.2	158.9	157.9	154.8	153.6	152.6	151.9	152.1	150.8
Government	138.1	138.5	—0.7	144.7	143.6	142.6	142.6	142.5	141.6	142.2	142.0
Federal	39.0	39.2	—0.5	39.8	40.0	39.8	39.9	39.8	39.7	40.0	39.7
State	37.8	38.0	0.2	38.9	38.1	37.6	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.6	37.9
Local	61.3	61.2		66.1	65.5	65.3	65.1	65.1	64.6	64.6	64.4

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	June 1988(p)	% Change from June '87	% Distribution	June 1988(p)	% Change from June '87	% Distribution	June 1988(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	363.8	0.3	100.0	290.0	3.5	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.3	—2.7	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	6.0	75.9
Contract Construction	21.7	—13.9	6.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	20.1	81.4
Manufacturing	66.2	3.9	18.2	30.5	6.6	10.5	63.4	65.6
Durable Goods	46.7	3.8	12.8	18.2	2.8	6.3	41.4	63.8
Nondurable Goods	19.5	4.3	5.4	12.3	12.8	4.2	22.0	69.2
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.8	1.9	7.4	11.9	5.3	4.1	28.7	74.2
Total Trade	82.4	0.1	22.6	70.6	0.3	24.3	145.8	95.3
Wholesale Trade	23.1	—7.2	6.3	11.6	17.2	4.0	28.7	82.7
Retail Trade	59.3	3.3	16.3	59.0	—2.5	20.3	117.1	99.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.9	2.2	3.8	20.3	0.0	7.0	26.4	77.2
Services	71.2	3.0	19.6	84.2	8.2	29.0	120.4	77.5
Total Government	74.3	—0.8	20.4	68.9	1.2	23.8	NA	NA
Federal Government	24.2	—4.0	6.7	16.5	11.5	5.7	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.3	—3.8	4.2	7.3	10.6	2.5	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.9	—4.3	2.4	9.2	12.2	3.2	NA	NA
State Government	16.9	—2.3	4.6	20.5	1.0	7.1	NA	NA
State Education	10.8	—6.1	3.0	8.8	—1.1	3.0	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.1	5.2	1.7	11.7	2.6	4.0	NA	NA
Local Government	33.2	2.5	9.1	31.9	—3.3	11.0	NA	NA
Local Education	17.3	10.2	4.8	23.8	—4.8	8.2	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.9	—4.8	4.4	8.1	1.2	2.8	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	July '88(f)	July '87	% Chg.	June '88(p)	May '88(r)	July '88(f)	July '87	% Chg.	June '88(p)	May '88(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	490.0	496.4	—1.3	493.6	495.5	96.0	96.8	—0.8	97.0	95.7
Employed Persons	467.7	468.4	—0.1	471.5	473.2	92.0	90.6	1.5	93.1	91.6
Unemployed	22.3	28.0	—20.4	22.1	22.3	4.0	6.2	—35.5	3.9	4.1
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	5.6	—	4.5	4.5	4.1	6.4	—	4.1	4.2
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	449.3	443.8	1.2	454.2	451.8	74.2	71.8	3.3	75.4	74.0
Mining	2.5	2.6	—3.8	2.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	17.4	19.8	—12.1	17.3	16.6	2.7	2.8	—3.6	2.6	2.4
Manufacturing	64.1	61.8	3.7	63.9	63.1	11.6	10.4	11.5	11.5	11.5
Durable Goods	43.4	42.8	1.4	43.6	43.4	7.9	7.0	12.9	7.9	7.8
Nondurable Goods	20.7	19.0	8.9	20.3	19.7	3.7	3.4	8.8	3.6	3.7
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.6	28.7	3.1	29.4	29.2	2.8	3.0	—6.7	2.8	2.8
Total Trade	110.5	110.8	—0.3	111.5	110.9	15.8	15.8	0.0	15.7	15.4
Wholesale Trade	29.5	29.4	0.3	29.7	29.5	2.2	2.2	—9.1	1.9	1.9
Retail Trade	81.0	81.4	—0.5	81.8	81.4	13.6	13.6	1.5	13.8	13.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	28.2	28.4	—0.7	28.0	27.8	2.3	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Services	108.6	103.0	5.4	107.9	106.5	25.1	25.1	6.0	26.4	25.6
Total Government	88.4	88.7	—0.3	93.7	95.1	12.3	12.4	—0.8	14.0	13.9

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	July'88(f)	June'88(p)	May '88(r)	July '87	July'88(f)	July'87	% Change	July'88(f)	July'87	% Change
State Total	4.8	4.7	4.9	6.1	738,940	751,470	—1.7	644,400	634,640	1.5
Bear River	4.9	3.8	4.1	4.5	46,240	46,830	—1.3	38,860	38,000	2.3
Box Elder	5.7	3.4	4.0	4.6	18,040	18,090	—0.3	15,960	15,380	3.8
Cache	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	27,400	27,870	—1.7	22,570	22,290	1.3
Rich	2.2	2.2	2.6	4.4	800	870	—8.0	330	330	0.0
Wasatch Front	4.6	4.5	4.5	5.7	502,400	509,420	—1.4	460,230	454,700	1.2
North	4.6	4.8	4.6	6.5	148,790	152,230	—2.3	114,790	113,870	0.8
Davis	4.0	4.2	3.9	5.4	75,400	76,680	—1.7	52,960	52,510	0.9
Morgan	6.7	8.2	6.4	7.9	1,540	1,620	—4.9	850	850	0.0
Weber	5.1	5.3	5.2	7.7	71,850	73,930	—2.8	60,980	60,510	0.8
South	4.6	4.4	4.5	5.3	353,610	357,190	—1.0	345,440	340,830	1.4
Salt Lake	4.6	4.3	4.5	5.3	342,680	345,770	—0.9	335,400	330,780	2.4
Tooele	5.1	5.5	5.7	7.0	10,930	11,420	—4.3	10,040	10,050	—0.1
Mountainlands	4.6	4.5	5.0	6.9	107,790	108,560	—0.7	83,020	80,020	3.7
Summit	7.3	8.4	10.9	9.1	7,480	7,260	3.0	6,560	6,080	7.9
Utah	4.1	4.1	4.2	6.4	95,960	96,810	—0.9	74,360	71,900	3.4
Wasatch	9.5	9.0	11.5	13.1	4,350	4,490	—3.1	2,100	2,040	2.9
Central	6.6	6.6	7.4	8.9	20,590	22,400	—8.1	14,080	14,160	—0.6
Juab	9.8	8.5	9.5	14.2	1,800	1,980	—9.1	1,410	1,410	0.0
Millard	5.0	5.1	4.8	7.9	5,100	5,710	—10.7	3,210	3,300	—2.7
Piute	10.1	10.5	13.5	9.1	410	450	—8.9	210	210	0.0
Sanpete	8.9	8.9	10.4	11.3	5,740	6,210	—7.6	3,570	3,520	1.4
Sevier	5.1	5.4	6.1	6.7	6,260	6,810	—8.1	5,030	5,120	—1.8
Wayne	4.0	4.3	5.6	5.3	1,280	1,240	3.2	650	600	8.3
Southwestern	4.9	4.8	5.0	6.0	30,410	30,700	—0.9	21,860	21,450	1.9
Beaver	4.3	5.7	5.0	5.9	2,130	2,250	—5.3	1,340	1,350	—0.7
Garfield	4.2	4.8	6.7	5.3	1,660	1,710	—2.9	1,660	1,650	0.6
Iron	5.6	5.2	5.9	7.4	8,120	8,310	—2.3	6,190	6,080	1.8
Kane	4.0	3.7	4.7	4.7	2,740	2,740	0.0	1,630	1,590	2.5
Washington	4.8	4.8	4.5	5.6	15,760	15,690	0.4	11,040	10,780	2.4
Uintah Basin	8.5	8.9	8.8	11.0	13,390	14,710	—9.0	10,600	10,800	—1.9
Daggett	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.3	560	560	0.0	360	350	2.9
Duchesne	11.0	10.9	11.6	13.0	4,780	5,680	—15.8	3,650	4,100	—11.0
Uintah	7.5	8.1	7.6	10.2	8,050	8,470	—5.0	6,590	6,350	3.8
Southeastern	9.3	8.7	8.5	11.1	18,120	18,860	—3.9	15,760	15,520	1.5
Carbon	10.7	10.2	9.2	10.0	8,110	8,440	—3.9	6,970	7,060	—1.3
Emery	10.1	8.3	8.9	17.1	3,650	3,910	—6.6	3,580	3,400	5.3
Grand	6.0	5.6	6.8	8.6	3,030	3,080	—1.6	2,300	2,240	2.7
San Juan	8.1	8.2	8.0	9.4	3,330	3,430	—2.9	2,910	2,820	3.2

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June(p) 1988	May(r) 1988	June 1987	June (p) 1988	May (r) 1988	June 1987	June (p) 1988	May (r) 1987	June 1987
MINING	$500.15	$492.48	$530.02	42.1	41.7	42.3	$11.88	$11.81	$12.53
MANUFACTURING	407.06	401.00	396.81	41.2	40.1	39.8	9.88	10.00	9.97
Durable Goods	410.59	407.43	410.66	41.1	40.3	40.3	9.99	10.11	10.19
Nondurable Goods	398.27	382.57	363.23	41.4	39.4	38.6	9.62	9.71	9.41
TRADE	236.54	236.99	229.98	30.8	30.5	30.3	7.68	7.77	7.59
Wholesale Trade	408.18	405.28	378.33	38.8	37.7	38.1	10.52	10.75	9.93
Retail Trade	179.00	180.40	180.05	28.1	28.1	27.7	6.37	6.42	6.50
AVERAGE	311.44	309.95	305.09	34.3	33.8	33.6	9.08	9.17	9.08

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.
Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June(p) 1988	May(r) 1988	June 1987	June(p) 1988	May(r) 1988	Apr. 1987	June(p) 1988	May(r) 1988	June 1987
MINING	$588.16	$590.30	$574.96	42.9	42.9	39.9	$13.71	$13.76	$14.41
Metal Mining	547.30	541.44	568.00	42.1	42.3	41.1	13.00	12.80	13.82
Bituminous Coal Mining	642.16	694.58	587.53	39.3	40.5	35.5	16.34	17.15	16.55
MANUFACTURING	399.59	395.41	387.06	40.2	39.7	38.9	9.94	9.96	9.95
Durable Goods	419.42	413.83	405.11	40.8	40.1	39.6	10.28	10.32	10.23
Primary Metal Industries	525.95	527.09	547.96	42.9	42.1	41.2	12.26	12.52	13.30
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	408.85	399.90	404.33	42.5	41.7	41.3	9.62	9.59	9.79
Transportation Equipment	580.99	565.13	527.47	43.1	42.3	41.5	13.48	13.36	12.71
Nondurable Goods	362.07	361.14	351.94	39.1	39.0	37.6	9.26	9.26	9.36
Food & Kindred Products	372.13	368.00	345.60	40.1	40.0	38.4	9.28	9.20	9.00
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	478.79	463.34	523.81	39.8	39.1	40.2	12.03	11.85	13.03
TRADE	217.26	214.98	218.73	29.9	29.9	29.8	7.10	7.19	7.34
Wholesale Trade	388.36	388.81	371.95	37.1	37.1	36.9	10.22	10.48	10.08
Retail Trade	170.74	168.00	175.70	28.6	28.0	27.8	5.97	6.00	6.32
Food Stores	175.45	176.53	221.70	27.5	27.2	30.0	6.38	6.49	7.39
Other Retail	201.24	193.10	182.07	31.2	30.7	28.9	6.45	6.29	6.30
AVERAGE	309.94	308.83	303.70	34.4	33.9	33.3	9.01	9.11	9.12

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.
Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast July '88	Preliminary June '88	Final May '88	Final July '87	Final June '87	Final May '87
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	10,806	7,550	9,139	7,759	5,421	6,562
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	21,449	30,879	24,415	14,743	21,225	16,782
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	32,255	38,429	33,554	22,502	26,646	23,344
Number of New Applications for Jobs	10,063	9,436	8,903	9,437	8,849	8,349
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	8,480	5,471	8,037	5,851	3,775	5,546
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,244	847	1,049	971	1,048	1,448
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	8,676	8,386	9,666	10,939	12,007	12,507
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.44	1.36	1.61	1.79	2.03	2.13
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$4,200,000	$4,962,000	$5,547,993	$6,282,365	$7,375,116	$6,973,246

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

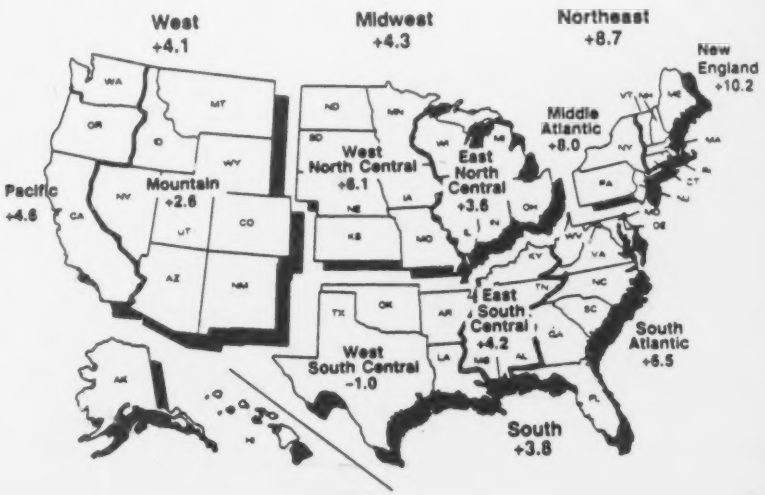
TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index June '88	May '88	Apr. '88	June '87	% Change From Last Month	% Change June '87 to June '88	% Change May '87 to May '88
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	118.0	117.5	117.1	113.5	0.4	4.0	3.9
Food and Beverages	117.6	117.1	116.7	113.8	0.4	3.3	
Food at Home	115.8	115.1	114.6	114.3	0.6	2.8	
Housing	118.6	117.7	117.3	114.3	0.8	3.8	3.6
Rent Residential	127.3	167.9	126.6	122.3	0.3	4.1	3.8
Fuel and Other Util.	105.9	103.5	102.8	1.04.8	2.3	1.0	1.3
Medical Care	138.2	137.5	136.9	129.9	0.5	6.4	6.4
Apparel and Upkeep	114.6	116.3	117.0	109.3	—1.5	4.8	4.7
Transportation	108.5	108.1	107.2	105.4	0.4	2.9	3.2
Gasoline	81.3	81.3	79.2	80.7	0.0	0.7	2.9
Energy[3]	91.0	88.7	87.3	90.7	2.6	0.3	1.5
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	116.7	116.2	115.7	112.4	0.4	3.8	3.8
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.847**	**$.851**	**$.854**	**$.880**	**—0.5**	**—3.8**	**—3.7**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	107.4	106.5	105.8	NA	0.8	NA	NA
Finished Goods	107.9	107.5	106.9	105.5	0.4	2.3	2.0
Intermediate Materials	107.4	106.2	105.5	101.5	1.1	5.8	5.3
Crude Materials	98.2	97.1	95.7	95.1	1.1	3.3	2.4

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.
[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PERCENT CHANGE IN RETAIL SALES

	Apr. 1988 from Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988 from Mar. 1988
United States	+5.0%	-0.4%
Mountain States	+2.6%	-0.2%
SALT LAKE CITY-OGDEN MSA	+3.0% 1/	+9.6% 2/
Denver MSA	-9.3%	+3.1%
Albuquerque MSA	+0.4%	+2.1%
Phoenix MSA	-3.9%	-5.9%
Tuscon MSA	-2.6%	-6.7%
LasVegas MSA	+4.7%	-5.1%



1/ #40 of 125 Metropolitan Statistical Areas
2/ #3 of 125 Metropolitan Statistical Areas

NOTE: (Based on data NOT ADJUSTED for Seasonal variations, holiday, or trading-day differences)
SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Business Reports, Monthly Retail Trade, Sales and Inventories, April 1988.

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P.O. Box 158
84032-0158 654-0360

KANAB
100 West Center Street
P.O. Box 1268
84741-1268 644-5888

LOGAN
446 North 1st West
P.O. Box 307
84321-0307 752-5381

MOAB
91 East Uranium Avenue
P.O. Box 580
84532-0580 259-7124

NEPHI
Juab County Complex
P.O. Box 115
84648-0115 623-0801

OGDEN
2655 Adams Avenue
P.O. Box 9820
84409-0820 399-2181

PANGUITCH
565 North Main Street
P.O. Box 61
84759-0061 676-8893

PARK CITY
1753 Sidewinder Drive
84060z-0697
649-8451

PRICE
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84501-3111
637-3031

PROVO
1550 North 200 West
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84603-1339 373-7500

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84701-0670 896-6491

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84066-3703 722-2283

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84147-0750 533-2400

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P.O. Box 70
84770-0070 673-3588

TOOELE
7 South Main Street
P.O. Box 1269
84074-1269 882-7700

VERNAL
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